

COMMITTEE FIGHT WILL TURN SCALES

Whoever Wins There
Sure to Receive Nomination for Presidency.

BATTLE WILL BE DESPERATE

McKinley Gives Warning That
Roosevelt Hopes to Terrorize
Convention—Colonel's Followers, Confident of Control,
Will Not Submit to Root
as Temporary Chairman.

Washington, May 24.—The bitterness of the fight that is to rage about the Republican National Committee when it begins consideration of contest cases in Chicago June 6 was emphasized today by a statement from Representative William B. McKinley, head of the Taft campaign for President. Mr. McKinley declared it was becoming apparent that Colonel Roosevelt and his followers would resort to every known means to terrorize the Chicago convention.

"That the time has come when the moral stamina of the leaders of the Republican party is to be tested as it has not been since the Civil War is certain," Mr. McKinley continued. "It is within the power of the national committee to make or break the Republican party for many years to come. The party is strong enough to withstand the shock of any attack, within or without, but no party can survive a compromise with principle or an abandonment of all principle."

The McKinley statement was given out as the result of widespread reports that the national committee would be moved from the national committee of certain members whom he knew to be strongly opposed to him.

Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt manager, was not in the city today, but his close associates declared the Roosevelt committee gave no approval to the statement that the national committee was controlled against their candidate.

Mr. McKinley's statement was followed by another from the Taft bureau, in which it was asserted that telegrams circulated by the Roosevelt committee tending to show that the Taft supporters were considering a compromise candidate were without foundation.

Taft in Fight to Stay.
"First, last and all the time," said the statement, "the Roosevelt committee has been fighting to stay, and his friends will stay with him until he is renominated and re-elected President of the United States for a second term." The statement by Manager McKinley of the attitude of the national committee toward the contest cases which involve the seats of a large number of delegates at Chicago was most open and direct.

"It must be expected that those national committee members whose consciences may force them to disagree with Mr. Roosevelt will be openly denounced by him," said Mr. McKinley. "And the whole committee will be misrepresented and vilified, collectively and individually, by Mr. Roosevelt, exactly as he has misrepresented and denounced those who have hitherto disagreed with him during his public career."

"The Republican National Committee," the statement declared, "which delegates have been elected to the national convention, and its sole duty now is to see that these rules are obeyed to the letter. The mere fact that one candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, has been elected to the committee, and that it will do its full duty by the party at Chicago. The friends of the President will not try their cases of contested delegates before the country until the national committee meets."

"The friends of President Taft believe that the Republican National Committee, as now constituted, is representative of the Republican party and that it will do its full duty by the party at Chicago. The friends of the President will not try their cases of contested delegates before the country until the national committee meets."

"To the country at large, however, the friends of the President protest against the tactics now being employed by Theodore Roosevelt in an endeavor to excite popular passion against the members of the controlling body of the Republican party, and a lot of evidence in the 'contests' before that body has been laid before that body."

Will Fight Against Root.
Chicago, May 24.—Ormsby McHarg, of New York, one of the managers of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign for the Republican nomination, who spent several hours in Chicago today, tonight declared that the Roosevelt forces would refuse to abide by the selection of United States Senator Ellihu Root, of New York, as temporary chairman of the national convention. McHarg said that the Roosevelt managers would insist upon the naming of a chairman in accord with the Roosevelt policies.

The names of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri; Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California; and United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, were mentioned by McHarg as being acceptable in this connection to the Roosevelt forces. McHarg said he would have charge of all Roosevelt contests to be taken before the Republican national committee this year as he did four years ago for President Taft.

"When the convention meets," said McHarg, "the Roosevelt strength will be such that we will control absolutely. We propose to organize that convention along lines that will not be at all comfortable for Senator Root to preside. That convention must have as chairman a man who is in accord with Colonel Roosevelt's views and policies, and that means it must be some one other than Senator Root. It is obviously impossible to have a chairman delivering a keynote speech who is out of sympathy with Colonel Roosevelt and the progressive cause."

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TAFT'S ARGUMENTS SHEER NONSENSE

Roosevelt Finds It Hard
to Treat His State-
ments Seriously.

BOTH FIGHTING FOR NEW JERSEY

President Is Almost Listless in
His Speeches, While Colonel
Is in Rollicking Mood and
Laughs and Chaffs With
His Big, Enthusiastic
Audiences.

Camden, N. J., May 24.—"We are going to beat the politicians right out in New Jersey next Tuesday," said Colonel Roosevelt at the close of his second day's campaign in this State.

"When we got through with them in Pennsylvania there was not enough left of them to put into a coal grate. It will be about the same thing here."

Colonel Roosevelt made a swing through New Jersey to-day, traveling from New York to Atlantic City and thence across the southern part of the State to Camden. From this city he went to Trenton for his first speech of the day. The crowds which turned out to hear the colonel were large and enthusiastic.

Colonel Roosevelt did not mention the name of President Taft during the day trip. In Camden, where he spoke tonight, he replied to a statement which Mr. Taft was reported to have made.

"Mr. Taft says that if my proposal for a referendum on judicial decisions were adopted," said the colonel, "there would be nothing to prevent a Legislature from repealing the fifteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and disfranchising the negroes. It is impossible to treat such statements as either sincere or serious. It is sheer nonsense."

Colonel Roosevelt said that he would just as well speak of recalling the vote by which the original States adopted the Constitution.

"Suppose that the income tax amendment to the Constitution is adopted. Does Mr. Taft think that two or three States would recall that amendment after it had become a part of the Constitution? It is difficult to reply seriously to such nonsense."

In his other speeches Colonel Roosevelt mixed politics with various other things, some of which bore no relation to the issues of the campaign. He spoke in a rollicking mood, and laughed and chaffed with his audiences.

When he did refer to politics, it was to make an impersonal assault upon the bosses, and to appeal for support in what he termed "a straight line up" between the people and the special interests.

It was a blistering day, but Colonel Roosevelt said he did not mind the heat, and was having a good time.

Taft Almost Listless.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 24.—Swinging again into the aggressive humor which characterized his Ohio fight, President Taft was whistled by automobile through half a dozen New Jersey towns late today. In the afternoon he spoke in Somerville, Southbrook, Plainfield, Westfield, Garwood, Grant and Roselle. In the morning he talked at Flemington, Lambertville, Stockton and Frenchville.

During the morning the President was about listless. He defended his administration, but did not attack Colonel Roosevelt at any time. In the afternoon, however, he waxed aggressive. At Westfield, N. J., he said:

"I do not come here for the purpose of getting another term, or for the purpose of clearing my name against Mr. Roosevelt's unfounded accusations, because I could wait about that. I could wait until the mist of prophetic muckraking had passed and until the people could look at the facts. I have no doubt that the future should disclose them, and then I could get along without another term."

At Plainfield he said, after speaking of the tariff bill:

"Now, those things, I think, have contributed a good deal to the reasonable prosperity that we have had for the past three years, and a change as to that from the somewhat hard times that we had during the last two years of the last administration. One thing I found when I came in was that the government under what has become known as the 'schoolhouse row' was running behind. The last year resulted in a deficit of \$50,000,000."

Regarding the passage of the mining bureau bill he said:

"That bill has passed. I have stated that as a bill of my administration. Mr. Roosevelt took me to task and said it was his bill. He has that power of centering upon himself the thought that he is equal to anything—it developed last Saturday night in Cleveland when he said that he proposed to be nominated at all conventions. As I proposed to have anybody take the nomination away from him, and if he did, though he left the convention, they would be bolters, and why? Because, he said, 'I am the Republican party or coalition.'"

"My friends, I do not cite that by way of ridicule. I only cite it to show the character of the man, and to what he has developed in these recent years—how little restraint he has upon his expression and upon his purpose, and I say to you in all conviction that he would be allowed to hold a third term in violation of wise tradition, intoxicating as he would be with the sense of power coming from the conferring upon him of an office and an honor that was as a bill of my administration. The most illustrious Presidents of the country would not be safe to have him there under these conditions, and those who love the republic must see to it that no such risk adheres to it."

Wilbur Wright Much Better.

Dayton, Ohio, May 24.—Wilbur Wright, the noted aviator, who has been near death with typhoid fever for several days, was in a much improved condition today, according to word from his home. The patient's temperature has been gradually restored.

UPHOLDS CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

Testimony in Allen Trial
Strengthens State's
Theory.

MASSIE'S CHAIR PUT IN EVIDENCE

Commonwealth Nears End of Its
Case Against Claude—Clerk
Dexter Goad Spends Nearly
All Forenoon on Stand Re-
peating Story of Court-
house Shooting.

[Special from a Staff Correspondent.]
Wytheville, Va., May 24.—Turning from direct evidence against Claude Swanson Allen, the introduction of testimony tending to show a conspiracy by all the Allens, because of their concerted efforts to court them in Hillsville last March, the Commonwealth's attorney to-day started on the home stretch before Judge Waller R. Staples in the trial of the young Carroll county mountaineer for the murder of Justice Thornton L. Massie in that tragedy.

Actual evidence that Claude fired at or toward Judge Massie, or that he is the only surviving officer of the court that was shot down by the Allens. The introduction as evidence by the Commonwealth of Judge Massie's chair, in which he was fatally shot, heightened the interest in Goad's testimony.

The chief witness of the day was Clerk Dexter Goad, who was on the stand nearly the entire forenoon. He is the only surviving officer of the court that was shot down by the Allens. The introduction as evidence by the Commonwealth of Judge Massie's chair, in which he was fatally shot, heightened the interest in Goad's testimony.

Claude's Placard by His Side.
Miss Nellie Wilson, of Pulaski, who was just as well married to Claude Allen this spring according to his story on the witness stand in his father's trial, sat by her sweetheart all this afternoon and talked to him frequently. She was dressed in black, wearing even a black hat and black gloves, and her slight figure and wistful expression excited general sympathy.

Four of the jury that convicted Floyd Allen in Hillsville court last March, testified to-day, as follows: Christopher Columbus Cain, W. F. Nester, H. K. Lindsey and F. B. Fadden. Cain was badly wounded in the shooting, and for a time his life was given up. He stated that he was shot just as he turned from seeing Floyd Allen's pistol aimed at him, and he believes Floyd shot him.

Fadden narrowly escaped being wounded, a bullet narrowly a lock of hair. He testified to-day that he saw a number of bullets scattered in the back of the courthouse when he was running away from the shooting.

Unexpected Development.
An unexpected development of this afternoon was the left side of the bullet which entered the left side of Judge Massie's chair evidently is still in the back as a close examination of it showed no hole by which the bullet could have left. The large rent in the back of the chair was presumably made by some other means by the bullet that entered the left side.

This fact seems to contradict strongly the theory of the Commonwealth that the bullet was fired from some bench on the south side of the room, as it was shown that the bullet had been almost impossible for Judge Massie's chair to have been in a position on the narrow platform for such a range of bullet.

His defense has claimed all along that this shot was fired from Clerk Goad's desk, probably by Goad himself, or one of the now dead court officials. In their attempts to hit Sida or Claude Allen on the other side of the courtroom.

Clerk Goad's testimony revealed nothing saliently different from his testimony at Floyd's trial.

A tedious formality this morning was the adduction as evidence of all the indictments of Floyd, Sida and Earnest Allen, and the Edwards boys growing out of what has become known as the "schoolhouse row."

Goad Tells His Story.
Goad then related his participation in the shooting, when three of his fellow court officers were laid cold in death by bullets and he himself was wounded severely. He said:

"After the verdict was read the morning of Floyd's conviction, March 14, the attorneys for the prisoners asked for a new trial, and the motion was denied. When a few other preliminary matters were disposed of, Judge Massie told Sheriff Webb to take charge of the prisoners."

"Floyd Allen jumped up from beside Judge Hulen, one of his lawyers, and uttered some words—'Gentlemen, and the rest I couldn't make out—began to unbuckle his sweater. The jury began to move and in a moment everything seemed in a commotion."

"I was sitting at my desk just before Floyd Allen arose, but when he jumped up I was standing in the corner by my desk in the hallway. As I stepped down from my platform I was hit by a bullet in the right cheek, the ball going through my neck and coming out the back, tearing off my collar button."

"I tried to draw my pistol, but it caught in the holster. A volley of shots was fired before I could shoot. When I did get my pistol out I shot four times at Floyd Allen, who was standing inside the prisoner's bar. My pistol, an automatic, then hung, and I went into the grand jury room, and some one—I've been told since it was Peter Easter—handed me another pistol."

"Then I went out to the door near the clerk's office and saw Sida Allen down in front of the courthouse. He fired at him just a moment before he turned and fired at me. We exchanged bullets and financial men."

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CUBAN REBELLION SMOKE ALARMING

Insurrectionary Move-
ment of Negroes In-
creases Rapidly.

NEWS CENSORED BY GOVERNMENT

Extraordinary Reticence of Official Gives Color to Rumors That Conditions in Eastern End of Island Are Critical—Rushing Troops to the Scene.

Havana, May 24.—Reports received during the day from Oriente Province and emanating from other than governmental sources leave no room for doubt that the insurrectionary movement in the eastern end of the island, the main theatre of the insurgents, is growing with alarming rapidity.

These reports apparently receive confirmation in the extraordinary reticence of the government in its increase of the severity of the telegraph censorship, its activity in enrolling volunteers and the determination to dispatch Major-General Montenegro to take supreme command of the troops operating in Oriente.

The government professes ignorance of the destruction by insurgents of the railways between San Luis and Guantanamo and the latter place and Biqueron on Guantanamo Bay. It also says nothing is known of the wires on both these roads having been cut, but admits there is some interruption in telegraphic communication. To-night it was impossible to communicate with the American naval station at Guantanamo from Havana.

Panic in Oriente.
Throughout the province of Oriente panic reigns. The white people of the province are taking refuge in the cities, and all mills have suspended operations, which will involve great loss to the sugar industry.

The local authorities have been unable to afford protection to the people. Unable to secure the protection of the Cuban authorities, many American planters have appealed to the United States navy station at Guantanamo to send guards of marines and bluejackets to their plantations.

Until the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, the number of marines at the station at Guantanamo will be insufficient to supply the guards needed.

The mill on the American plantation at Santa Cecilia is reported to have been attacked by a band of insurgents, who disabled the machinery and also looted it of stores. A great quantity of ammunition was shipped eastward from Havana to-day. Volunteers are being recruited at the recruiting station at La Punta and other points.

The presidential yacht Haturu will sail to-morrow for Santiago, carrying a battalion of volunteer veterans under command of General Emilio Nunez, chief of the Veterans' Association. Volunteers are organizing in various parts of the country and petitioning the government for arms.

Small skirmishes continue to be reported between rural guards and negroes in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

To-night it was reported that there had been a renewal of the insurrectionary movement in Havana city. A small band of armed negroes was seen near Marianao.

All roads entering the capital continue to be carefully guarded to prevent the ingress or egress of negroes suspected of being affiliated with the race movement.

Passes Out to Sea.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 24.—The United States transport Prairie, with regiment of marines on board for duty on Cuba, sailed to sea at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon. The Prairie sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard last night.

JURY ACQUITS HIM
Accepts Prisoner's Statement That He Killed by Mistake.

Macon, Ga., May 24.—Haven's statement made to the jury that when he saw a man embracing a woman in the dusk of the evening on his porch he thought it was Alvin Karpis, so fired on Charles H. Taylor, and the latter advanced on him, George Tindall, a laundry wagon driver, was acquitted of murder in the Superior Court here to-day.

Two months ago Tindall shot and killed Taylor, a prominent connected young man, when he found him on the porch of the Tindall home with his arm around Miss Lulu Carter, the girl married to Taylor. The girl testified that at the time Taylor killed her had in his pocket a marriage license, and that they were to have been married the next day.

MRS. GRACE OUT ON BAIL
Husband She Is Accused of Shooting Reported Dying Well.

Atlanta, Ga., May 24.—Mrs. Daisy Ogle Grace, formerly of Philadelphia, indicted for shooting her husband, Eugene H. Grace, charged with intent to murder, has been released from the county jail on a \$5,000 bond. She went to the home of her former nurse, Mrs. Lena Wilson, where she will reside until the trial, probably the latter part of June.

Reports from Grace's home at Newnan, Ga., where he has been living since shortly after he was shot, are that he is doing well. The bullet which severed his spinal cord never has been removed from the spinal column.

MR. STEVENS IMPROVING
Receives Visitors at Hospital Where He Is Patient.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Baltimore, Md., May 24.—The condition of George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, recovering from an operation, is steadily improving. Mr. Stevens was able to receive visitors to-day. Among them were several well known railroad and financial men.

HIS REPUBLIC THREATENED



General Jose Miguel Gomez, President of the Republic of Cuba.

REPORTED CHANGE IN SEABOARD CONTROL

DARROW PLACED ON ACTUAL TRIAL

Noted Labor Lawyer Charged
With Wholesale Corruption
of Jurors.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 24.—Accused in the opening statement of the chief prosecutor with wholesale corruption of jurors and witnesses, Clarence S. Darrow, noted labor lawyer and philosopher, on an indictment charging attempted bribery of a juror in the McNamara case, was placed on actual trial this afternoon.

A. M. Blackledge was accepted as the thirteenth or alternate juror, who shall serve in case of illness of any one of the regular panel of twelve.

After the opening address to the jury, George E. Monroe, clerk in Judge Bordwell's court, where the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty, was called as the first witness for the prosecution. Monroe was on the stand when court adjourned to to-morrow.

The indictment alleges that Darrow bribed George N. Lockwood, who was drawn as a juror in the trial of J. B. McNamara for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

The prosecutor said that Bert H. Franklin, then employed as a detective by Darrow, went to Lockwood and offered him a certain sum if he would vote not guilty provided he were drawn as a juror in the trial of J. B. McNamara for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

When Lockwood's name was drawn Franklin offered to pay him \$500 down and \$1,500 additional after he had voted not guilty.

Lockwood is expected to take the stand to-morrow.

RIGHT IS QUESTIONED

Can Government Sell Coffee, Property of Foreign State?

New York, May 24.—Questions of international law which came to the fore late today when the federal government proceeded with its newest move, under the Sherman law, to break up the "Brazilian coffee trust." Prominent counsel clashed with the government attorneys and judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals took issue with some of the proposed action made by the Federal prosecutor. The issue mainly revolved itself into the right of the United States government to seize and sell \$10,000,000 worth of coffee, the property of a foreign state, because of an alleged illegal combine in control of the coffee market.

The coffee in question—approximately 50,000 bags—has been held up under temporary injunction against the New York Coffee Company, Horma, Stelek and others, as alleged parties to the "conspiracy," and to-day's proceedings were arguments for and against making that injunction permanent. United States Court Judges Lacombe, Cox, Noyes and Ward reserved decision after hearing an interesting exposition of both sides.

Solicitor-General Frederick W. Lehman, who came from Washington to move for the permanent injunction, and United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise led the government's case, while Joseph H. Choate made the principal argument on behalf of the defendants.

STUCK IN MUD BANK
Battleship Nebraska Gets Loose and Passed Out to Gulf.

New Orleans, La., May 24.—The United States battleship Nebraska, a big gun, after being stuck for several hours to-night on a mudbank on the outer bar of Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, got clear at 10:50, without assistance, and passed out into the Gulf. The vessel was reported uninjured.

SPEAKER CLARK IS PLAYING SAFE

He Decides to File Petition as Candidate for Congress.

SPREADS DISMAY AMONG FRIENDS

His Candidacy for Two Offices at Same Time Taken as Indication That He Fears Defeat at Baltimore, and Wants to Stay in Congress.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, May 24.—Is Champ Clark out of the race for the presidential nomination? He decided to-day to file his petition as a candidate for membership in the House of Representatives in the Ninth Missouri District. He will appear as a contestant for the congressional nomination fifteen days before the Democratic convention meets in Baltimore.

Mr. Clark's decision has spread dismay among his friends and has overcome his opponents with bewilderment and joy. He is in the lead in the race for the nomination. He has more delegates than any one else. Yet he has deliberately elected to keep himself in the race for the congressional seat in the Bowling Green district. The Speaker has 339 delegates. Nobody else is within gunshot of him, except Governor Wilson, who has only 155. Why, at this moment, he should decide to cast anchor to windward by declaring himself a candidate for Congress is a thing that no friend of his can discover.

Under the Missouri law, candidates for Congress must file declaration of their candidacies six weeks before the primaries. The last day of filing will be June 6, and before that date Speaker Clark's declaration will be on file.

Meaning Is Plain.
There is no doubt about it. It was made public to-night by the Missouri delegates, who asked him to become a candidate for Congress. His meaning is perfectly plain. He is leading candidate for the Democratic nomination thinks his nomination so much in doubt that he has decided to run for two offices at the same time, and take the lesser if he cannot get the greater.

"Mr. Speaker," The Times-Dispatch correspondent asked him to-night, "what is the reason you decided to be a candidate for Congress?"

"The Speaker was plainly angered," he cried. "I've got a majority of the delegates so far elected to Baltimore, but I haven't got a majority of the convention and I haven't got the two-thirds. It takes two-thirds to nominate. In case I am not nominated for President, the people of my district want me to run for Congress again. Why shouldn't I become a candidate for Congress? Can you tell me?"

"How did you happen to decide that you wanted to file a petition for nomination to Congress?"

"I haven't decided anything of the kind. But the reason why I have the matter under advisement is that the members of the Missouri delegation, who have been elected to become a candidate for Congress."

"That is absolutely untrue," retorted the Speaker heatedly. "I can't see any reason at all for raising any question about my candidacy. I am a body raise such a question about Underwood? He is a candidate for President, isn't he? And yet he has been renominated for Congress. Why does anybody raise such a question about me, when no one raises it about him?"

"If I am not nominated for President, the people of my district want me to stay in Congress. Why shouldn't I do as they want me to?"

Nevertheless, his opponents are using his action to-night as a confession of weakness in votes. They are saying that his decision is not in consonance with the Democratic presidential campaign manager, that he is certain of nomination by the Baltimore convention. Candidates for President, who have a sure thing, they said, never entered as candidates for another office in the same campaign.

In fact, they pointed out that the annual of politics had seldom revealed or disclosed a candidate who had to play both ends against the middle, as the speaker was playing it. Underwood is a minor candidate, but Clark is the leading one.

At the Clark headquarters this evening it was stated that Senator Dubois, the Clark campaign manager, was out of the city, and that he would not return until next week. Those in charge stated that they knew nothing of the Speaker's decision to be a candidate for another term in the House. His nomination as the Democratic candidate for President was assured, they said.

"Under Democratic rules, the successful candidates must have two-thirds," said Representative Borland, of Kansas City, tonight. "Speaker Clark will have the two-thirds, but he will not have it before June 6. He now has a majority of the delegates elected, and he will have the other votes by the time the convention assembles on June 25. His friends in the Missouri delegation decided that he should also be a candidate for Congress, and he has decided to file his petition for that place."

"When he has been nominated for President he will withdraw as a congressional candidate, and the vacancy on the ticket will be filled under the law by the Congressional Committee."

Other members of the Missouri delegation, who had signed the petition asking the Speaker to run, were equally illuminating as Mr. Borland in their explanations, as to why Speaker Clark, with a clinch on the Democratic presidential nomination, should also be a candidate for re-election to the House.

HELD FOR JEWEL THEFT
Two Women Arrested, Charged With Making Hood \$30,000.

Atlanta, Ga., May 24.—Two women were arrested here today and were jointly indicted with three men, previously arrested, for larceny in connection with the theft of \$30,000 worth of jewelry here last April. The diamonds and other gems were taken from two trunks belonging to Sol and Harvey Gilbey, of Cincinnati, as they were being transported from a local hotel to a railway station.

The women are Mrs. Ida Wren and her sister, Mrs. Morris, both of whom later made \$300 bonds. The men under arrest are George Raul, George Wren and Carl Rhoady.

About \$27,000 worth of jewelry has been recovered.